## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the Eastern District of Michigan

)
)
) Case No. 24-30263
)
)

Defendant )	
ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL	
Part I - Eligibility for Detention	
Upon the	
✓ Motion of the Government attorney pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or  Motion of the Government or Court's own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),	
the Court held a detention hearing and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.	
Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)	
A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (previous violator): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:	
(1) the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):	
(a) a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; or	
(b) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; or	
(c) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); or	
(d) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; or	
(e) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves:  (i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921);  (iii) any other dangerous weapon; or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; and	
(2) the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; <i>and</i>	
(3) the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; <i>and</i>	
(4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.	

B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
(2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
(3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above.  OR
The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:  By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:  ✓ By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.  ☐ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:    By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.    By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:    Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong   Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted   Prior criminal history
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:    By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.    By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:    Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong   Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted   Prior criminal history   Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:  ✓ By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.  ☐ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:  ✓ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong  ✓ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted  ☐ Prior criminal history  ☐ Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision  ☐ History of violence or use of weapons
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:    By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.    By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:    Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong   Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted   Prior criminal history   Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision   History of violence or use of weapons   History of alcohol or substance abuse
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:    By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.    By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:    Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong   Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted   Prior criminal history   Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision   History of violence or use of weapons   History of alcohol or substance abuse   Lack of stable employment
the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:    By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.    By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.  In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:    Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong   Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted   Prior criminal history   Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision   History of violence or use of weapons   History of alcohol or substance abuse

## Case 2:24-cr-20666-DPH-EAS ECF No. 12, PageID.23 Filed 09/09/24 Page 3 of 3

AO 472 (Rev. 09/16) Order of Detention Pending Trial

Significant family or other ties outside the United States
Lack of legal status in the United States
Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
Use of alias(es) or false documents
Background information unknown or unverified
Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

## OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

For the reasons stated on the record at the September 9, 2024 detention hearing, the Court finds probable cause to believe that Plaintiff committed the charged offenses and thus there is a presumption in favor of detention, which Plaintiff has not rebutted. Alternatively, consideration of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3142(g) show that Plaintiff should still be detained because the Government has shown by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions can reasonable assure the safety of the community and the safety of the victims and witnesses in particular, inter alia, because of extensive evidence of Plaintiff making, as well as carrying out, threats, her manipulation of drug addicts and minors to carry out illegal sex acts (and transporting these individuals for that purpose), and her distribution of child pornography in connection thereto. Plaintiff has also repeatedly proven to be untrustworthy and untruthful, both to law enforcement and to Pretrial Services. The Court finds that there is a very substantial and unacceptable risk that Plaintiff will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice by utilizing the types of behavior referenced above.

## Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: September 9, 2024

Judge's Signature

Anthony P. Patti, U.S. Magistrate Judge

Name and Title